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The BOSTON Evening-Post.

Containing the freshest & most important Advices, Foreign and Domestick.

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For the BOSTON EVENING-POST.

"Do thou great Liberty inspire our Souls,
And make our Lives in thy Possession happy,
Or, our Deaths glorious in thy just Defence."

A *Stranger* to look over our *prefent* News-paper *Disputes*, would suppose we had a Set of *idle* Scholasticks, but well-Wishers to the Liberty of the Press, therefore that Monday's and Thursday's Columns may be filled up, they enlist under the *Typical* Banners, and commence wordy Disputants. He could not suppose a Set of Men, living in one Community, enjoying the Blessings or suffering the Curses of each other, could be so far misled as that one Party should think themselves in a State of *abject Slavery*, while the other in a firm and obstinate manner should assert that no People under the Sun enjoyed so compleat and *glorious Liberty*—That one Party should complain of every thing that is *lamentable*, while the other joyed in their Situation and *blest their Lot*. Now in what Manner could this Stranger solve this glaring *contrariety*? Our Disputes, if such the Cause of our Disputes is real or fictious. If *Real*, what a Set of Beings must he suppose these Americans to be—in a State of *Slavery* and but *one half* conscious of their Situation. Their *Rights, Liberties* and *Priviledges* are arrested, and yet Parties among them in *opposition* to determine the Point. He could not but conclude that a number of Scribblers were scrolling for their Amusement, and of no concern to themselves or the Publick where their Disputes end. But suppose a Person should tell this Stranger, that our Disputes were of the greatest *Concern*, that thousands will be *happy* or *miserable* according to the Determination—that all our Complaints are *real* and *glaringly founded*—that our Fears are *justifiable*, and that we are now in a State *fearful* and *alarming*. What Ideas could the uncertain of the Party, who deny any Encroachments to be made on their Rights and Liberties, or that any mischief is to be feared from the Administration. Certainly the Folly of an *Abbaft* compared to this, is the *Summit of Wisdom*. When we see Encroachments of the most dangerous Kind (which are needless to repeat) made on our Rights, and yet Men who most *feel* the Effects of them, stand forth as *Advocates*, and *justify* their Executioners, is in contrary to *all Reason*, that a Person without *ocular* Demonstration could scarcely believe it. To what a depth of Ignorance must Mankind be plunged, that can assert with a calm and sign-beant Countenance, that no Complaint we now complain of is real. Or if it is real, is of the most *trifling* Consequence, nor worthy a *moment's* Consideration. In my Opinion no Man of *Sense* or *Reason* can make that Assertion because it is obvious to the *weakest Mind*, that the present Situation of America is truly *dangerous & alarming*. What a Figure must we cut thro' Europe, Asia, Africa, and even thro' America? Prints that are published in one Town and Country, and by one Townsman and Countryman should contain the most absurd Contradictions, and diametrically contradicting each other? One complaining of the Loss of *all* their Liberties; while the other flatly contradicts and asserts their *glorious Privileges*. How absurd and confounding! Suppose from Virginia we should receive Accounts of a most *violent Hurricane*, that general Devastation was spread thro' the Islands—that their Property was entirely ruined. And, by the *same* Vessel, we should receive Accounts of the *fairness* of the Season,—that they have been remarkably delivered from *Hurricanes*, which are commonly at this Season. What could we make of these different Reports? their Accounts would be so contrary to each other, we should give neither any Credit, and think their Authors but little understood what they were writing about. Just so inconsistent must our Prints appear to Strangers. Suffer not my Countrymen such preposterous Inconsistencies any longer to disgrace our Names. *Is Liberty worth preserving?* if so let us *unite* to oppose the Villain that dare make the least Strides to arrest it; let us act with *firmness* becoming our Cause, and not batter the Gem and treat it as an insignificant Toy. *Unity* is the Preservation of a Nation—the glorious Link which holds a Nation strong and compact as the Earth. While People have but *one Cause*, and the Cause of their Country in their own *particular* Cause, then their Security is equal to the Saints, they may laugh at their grim *Tyrant* and with as much composure may view his horrid Countenance, as a *dying Christian* feels his Dissolution. But how vastly different is that People, who are as Sheep without a Shepherd, who vary from the Principles of each other, who *feel* not the Cause of their Country, neither examine what their Situation is, who fall asleep while the Hand of *Opposition* clinches their Chains, nor awake till frowning Slavery hawls their Shackels and *drags* them to Servitude. There is no *greater* Mischief can befal a People than *Opposition* among themselves, it is the killing Poison which destroys a Nation, the first Cause is lost in the Affray, they no longer endeavour to remove the common Danger, but all their Aim is to oppose each other, they separate in Parties, and *Obstinacy* and *Opposition* are their ruling Motives. There is no greater Harvest for the Promoters of Slavery, than when a Community is convulsed with Opposition. Then the Sickle of Oppression *sweeps*,—her Standards fly, the People's *Rights*, and their *Lives* fall Victims, and become the *Prey* to *Slavery* and *Despotism*. Awake Oh *America*, consider these Things, suffer not yourselves to be led away by vain Harrangues.——No longer continue *jealous* of each other; strive to Aid the common Cause to oppose your *Foes*. Your Rights and Liberties are threatned, trifle no longer with the *Alder*, but rouse up and with the Weapons of Unity repel your Enemies. It is no Action of a Day, but an Act which your Posterity will *bless* and *respect*. Let your own Welfare so far govern you as to oppose each other no longer. I cannot suppose I persuade you against your own Principles, for I cannot think any Person so lost to *Reason*, as to believe these Measures pursued by the present Administration are *right* and *reasonable*. No true American can grant such Absurdities. Can it be thought our Fathers would have left their Shores upon this Uncertainty, that perhaps they might have the Blessings of their fellow Commoners at Home, but however it lay at the *Will* and *Caprice* of wh—le was in Power? I say upon such uncertainties they had much better have stay'd at Home. But no, they entered this *barren Wilderness* with a *Royal Charter*—the *Great Seal of a Kingdom*—the *Word* and *Honor of a King*. With this in their Bosoms they surmounted all Obstacles, and raised a barren Wilderness to a *blooming Garden*. Their Charter granted by King *William* and Queen *Mary* makes them on a footing with Englishmen. The *Rights* and *Privileges* of Englishmen they expect, and if *justice* is done them they will have. Let any one examine our present Affairs, and I dare pronounce him a *Lyar*, if he shall say, we have all the Liberties of *Englishmen*. Where is our Representative in the British Courts? Have we a Voice like them? We have not, but however *Laws* are enacted for us, and we know nothing of them till their Penalties are *demanded*. We have no Vote whether we shall heave away our Money or no, but lay at the Will of a British Parliament. What Rights, what Liberties are these? Let us have our Voice and we are willing to pay our proportion of whatever *honorable* Debts are contracted; but for Heaven's Sake let us not be treated as Children who have no Use or Service *for Money*. *Our Money is wasted away without our Consent*. What noble Uses is it designed for? Is the *National Debt* to be lessened? Are any Expeditions on Foot to *retrieve* the Nation's Honor? No these are but trifles, but to maintain a set of *Villains*, who are *stercing our Property, revelling in Luxury*, bringing the Nation to a *State of Slavery*, and have no more *Loyalty* to the House of *Hanover* than *Turks* or *Papists*. These are the *grand Causes* for which the —— of England plunges the Nation into its present Commotions. Can any Man of Sense think these Things are *justifiable*? Can he laugh at them as matter of Trifles? But however I must tell you, the Times are fast, & you must determine for one *side* or the *other*; it is in vain to be any longer *Spectators*. One side or the other you must *quickly* determine. Can you long halt between two Opinions? Can you say these Things have not a Tendency to *ruin* our Constitution? Your own Reason must convince you that if these Measures are pursued, America will be in a Situation, the *Subjects of France* or of the *Great Mogul* will not *envy* or *desire*. Let Men who are void of *Honor* or *Honesty*—Men who would *Sacrifice* a Country for a *Livelihood*—*Pensioners*, *Pimps* and *Vagabonds*, vindicate the base, detested Actions of the present Administration: But let it never be said Americans *justified* their own *Slavery*. Let not *Distinctions* any longer hurt our Cause; let me hope we differ only in Terms, not in *Sentiment* and *Design*: Think not *too little* of our own worth, we are the "*Children*, not the *Bastards*" of Great-Britain. Think we have a *right* to share their Blessings; mistake not the present Dispute, it is not whether we ought to bear a proportion of the national Taxes; but whether our Money shall be *stripped* from our Pockets. Colonies throughout all Ages enjoyed the Rights of their Mother Country; all Indulgences were granted; but how far it is our Case the present Uneasiness will witness. The Peasant on a *British* Dunghill has a Representative in Parliament; but the *whole* American Colonies stand unrepresented, not a Friend to cast a Vote, to what ever Impositions the *Malice* or *Caprice* of Enemies shall invent; What Mother Freedom is this? rather *Mockery* and *Baseness*. You know your Rights my Countrymen, no longer quarrel among yourselves about Words and Forms, but agree in this one Point *to remain Freemen*: Always bearing in remembrance the Principle of a learned Lawyer on this side the Atlantic, "No Member in the British Parliament has any more *Right* to vote *my* Money out of my Pocket, than I have to vote *his*." Remember this I say and *all accordingly*. But however we are not so far alienated from our Mother as to forget her many *ill Treatments*. Is this the Reward of our Fathers Dangers and Fatiques? Is this the Recompence for our *Loyalty* in the War, when every Nerve was Strained to Aid and discharge her Contracts? History will determine on our Side, that we have acted with that *filial* Regard, *Manliness*, *Loyalty* becoming ourselves; we have not called for *Aid* at every Attack from our Enemies, but boldly push on to conquer; which Conquests were not only an Advantage to *ourselves*, but to the whole *British Empire*: How cruel then are these Insults of our Rights? To be *fleeced* of our Property; to be branded with being *disloyal* to our King; to be dogmatized by a set of *Vagabonds*, who regard neither *GOD*, *King*, nor their *Country*; to be treated with all the Indignities which would appear justifiable to a Band of *Scottish Rebels*. What *Sordidness* mixt with Cruelty? But however, thus much must be said, our —— *has done it*; but let him only consider, and deeply weigh the Matter, let him but examine History, and ask himself this serious Question, *How came I on the Throne?* The Words of his *Royal Grandfather* will come fresh in his Memory and flare him in the Face—George, says the worthy King, "*The Whigs brought our Family on the Throne, and the Whigs must* CONTINUE *them*."

A WHIG.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in the East-Indies, dated Trichinapoly, Feb. 28, 1772.

"THE laboratory, where they were drying powder, was the first that took fire, and immediately communicated itself to the great magazine, by which the lower part of the artillery barracks, all the store-houses, artillery park, and some adjoining houses were entirely destroyed. There is a very large breach made in the Nabob's garden wall, and stones of a prodigious size thrown into the palace, and other places to a vast distance.—The Company has sustained a very great loss, 340,000 ball cartridges having blown up, all the gun carriages being destroyed, almost all the stands of arms, tumbrils, &c. But what is worst of all, and cannot be replaced, is, the loss of the brave fellows, one hundred and two Europeans being killed."

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated August 28, 1772.

"France having secured, by the last treaty of peace, the liberty of fishing for cod on the great Bank of Newfoundland, it was in consequence agreed to grant her an establishment in the little Island of Miquelon, near Newfoundland, that the French fishermen might go thither to dry their cod. Some Englishmen undoubtedly jealous that the said fishery might prosper more than their own, came in a forcible manner, and destroyed the establishment formed at Miquelon. The King of England being informed of this violence, immediately dispatched a courier, not only to disavow it, but also to declare that the enterprise being made without any order on his part, or that of the Parliament, every thing should be repaired, and that France should receive entire satisfaction." [*Hague Gazette.*

STOCKHOLM, August 22.

YESTERDAY being the day when the form of government, sworn to by the King, of the 29th of May, and by the States the 1st of June, was to be abolished, and a new one to be produced in a Plenum Plenorum of all the Orders, a large detachment of guards was ordered to take possession of the square where the House of Nobles stands; and the palace was invested on all sides with troops, and cannon were placed in the court near the hall where the States were assembled.

The scene was opened by a speech from the throne: His Majesty had in his hand the silver hammer of Gustavus Adolphus, with which he made the signal for silence, an office usually performed by a Senator, but none were present. His Majesty concluded his speech by assuring the Plenum, that he desired not the sovereignity, and would take a solemn oath to renounce it, which he immediately did.

His Majesty then ordered the new form of government to be read to them by a Secretary of Revision. This piece consists of above forty articles; the essential ones are,

1st. The King to chuse the Senate himself.

2dly, His Majesty is to call the States together when he pleases, and to seperate them also when he pleases, after three months.

3dly, The contributions are to be given by the States; but if not granted within three months, the old ones are to remain; in case of invasion, or pressing necessity, his Majesty may impose some taxes for raising money 'till the States can be assembled.

4thly, When the States are assembled, they are to deliberate upon nothing but what his Majesty pleases to lay before them.

5thly, His Majesty has the sole disposition of the army, navy, finaces, and of all other employments.

As soon as the whole of this piece was read through, his Majesty asked the Plenum if they would give him their oath to observe this form of government; which being answered in the affirmative, he required them immediately to swear to it, which they did accordingly. His Majesty then required the speakers of the respective orders to come to the table and sign and seal the new form.

After all this ceremony was over, the King stood up and said that it was proper to thank Almighty God for his assistance, in bringing about so happy an event, and pulling a Psalm book out of his pocket, he began to sing the *Te Deum* in which he was accompanied by the Assembly.

Cambridge, November 12, 1772.

At a Meeeting of the Corporation of HARVARD-COLLEGE, *Nov.* 9. 1772.

MRS. *Darby*, lately the Relict of EZEKIEL HERSEY, Esq; of *Hingham*, Physician, and Executrix of his Will, having this Day paid into the College Treasury One Thousand Pounds, bequeathed by Him "to the Corporation of Harvard-College, "the Interest thereof to be by them appropriated "towards the Support of a *Professor of Anatomy and* "*Physic*, and for that Use only." vid pa. 333, Vol. 3.

The Corporation take this Occasion to express their grateful Sense of the Regard Dr. HERSEY hath shewed to the Interests of Learning, in this generous Bequest towards an Institution long wished for in this Society, and the great Importance of which, from his eminent Knowledge and large Experience in his Profession, He thoroughly understood—An Institution which will do Honor to his Memory in all future Generations.

They beg leave to assure the Executrix and the particular Friends of the FOUNDER, that no Care shall be wanting on their Part, to discharge the Trust reposed in them, as will be most honorary to their worthy Benefactor, and conducive to the benevolent Ends He had in View.

At the same Time they return their sincere Thanks to Mrs. *Darby* for the obliging Manner in which she hath fulfilled the Will of the Deceased—And desire the Favor of Dr. *Hersey's* Portrait, that a Copy may be taken at the Expence of the College, and placed in the Philosophy Chamber with the Portraits of the FOUNDER & of the other Professorships.

VOTED, That the Money now received be immediately put to Interest on good Security, and that the Interest be from Time to Time added to the Principal, until by such Addition, or the Generosity of others, a sufficient Fund be established for the Maintenance of a Professor.

(Copy,) SAMUEL LOCKE, President.

We are informed likewise, that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor hath presented to HARVARD-COLLEGE a Number of curious Anatomical Preparations, from London, in Aid to the before-mentioned laudable Design.

See our Charter pa. 1077 Vol. 2. — Especially by Molas. Act vid pa. 9 Vol. 2 — Tea Act pa. 735, No. 1.

Void Act appointing

DIVIDE and RULE.

A Maxim of Machiavelli practised upon by the Tories.

THE *ministerial* advocates who write in Draper's paper, I think, act an unfair, dishonorable and cowardly part.—— They have been perpetually endeavouring to make us believe that the People in the Country are all quiet and easy, and that no Complaint of Grievances nor even the least murmur is to be heard out of the Town of Boston. I should think that the Resolutions of the House of Representatives, and particularly the Petition to his Majesty for the Redress of Grievances, that of the Independency of the Governor in particular, was sufficient to convince any man to the contrary; more especially as it was carried by a vote almost unanimous, there being *only one* dissentient. But this will not satisfy them; they will not allow that the sense of the country is to be gathered from the doings of the Representatives —and lest it should be so understood, the most palpable affront was cast upon the House in a late Message, as though the greater part of them were induced to those measures by a few artful and designing knaves. Let not the Landholders, who puffs in last Thursday's paper, charge me as guilty of misrepresentation; I appeal to the message itself; HE *certainly* knows which message I mean. The words are these: "From my personal knowledge of the *majority* of the members of the House who voted for the acceptance of this report, I am well assured that *they* have not done it From *further* views, but that they have been *induced* to form an *erroneous* opinion." Let him clear this of manifestly studied abuse if he can. The reader will judge what kind of "virtues adorn the *magistrate*," as well as "the *man* in private life."

The Friends of Liberty are content to put this matter to another issue. Accordingly the Freeholders and Inhabitants of this Town, at a respectable meeting, appointed a large Committee to state our rights, enumerate the violations of them, and request the sense of the other Towns. And lest it should be misrepresented in the Court Gazette as the intrigue of a *Town*, this Committee is to make report to the Town, which is to be accepted before it is sent into the Country. Can any thing be more reasonable? Yet they dare not bring the matter to this touchstone. They are taking all possible pains and using every little artifice their heads can invent, to hinder the meetings of the Towns on the occasion. And what if they should happen to succeed beyond their own hopes? Why, let them still go on to say, if they please, that there are no public grievances at all; none that "may be seen, felt or understood," and that *this is the sense of the Country*. The judicious part of mankind will still judge of the one by their observation and feeling, and of the other by the constant and invariable language of the Representatives of the People, from the time of the Stamp-Act to the end of the last session of the General Assembly.

I cannot help taking notice of the doctrine advanced in his Excellency's message to the Town, which is adopted by the writers of the Massachusetts Gazette, viz. that towns at their meetings have no right to meddle with public grievances, they being matters which the law has not made the business of such meetings. The same thing in kind was said by the Earl of Hillsborough (of whom, as we find in Draper's paper, it was observed by a great Personage that "he gave up his employment with as good a grace as he received it," and it may be added with as good a grace as he ever *acted* in it.) This Nobleman "of Sentiment," as the Premier characterized him, was pleased to flap of the circular letter written by the House of Representatives of this Province to the Assemblies of the other Colonies, that it was "of a most dangerous and factious tendency—calculated to inflame the minds of his Majesty's good subjects in the Colonies—*to promote an unnatural and unwarrantable combination*—and subvert the true principles of the Constitution."—And in his own circular letter he advised them "to treat it with the contempt it deserved." But they, on the contrary, treated it with the greatest respect; as appeared by their polite and friendly letters in return. If it should so happen in this similar case, that the other towns should return so polite, affectionate and friendly answers to such letters as this town may think fit to address to them, it might show, against all the *cavils* of Draper's writers, such an Union of Sentiments and Affection among the several Towns in this Province, and such a *Confidence in each other*, as might prove proportionably as formidable to the present Conspirators against our Rights, as the Union of the Colonies was to BERNARD and his adherents.—This, I take it, is what they are afraid of.—— AN OBSERVER.

Since our last arrived here the Captains Delano, Hall, Lyde, *and* Pease *from* London, *by whom we have Prints to the 26th of September*:—— *The Captains* Bruce *and* Pinkham *sailed for this Place in Company with them; but are not yet arrived.*—George Erving, Esq; & *Mr.* Joseph Taylor, *Merchants, are Passengers on board Capt.* Bruce.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

IT is the general opinion of those who seem best acquainted with the secret operations of St. James's that Lord Hillsborough will be again in office before the expiration of a twelvemonth; and a remarkable speech of a great Personage is universally mentioned in confirmation of this idea. When Lord H. resigned, the great Personage observed to the Premier, that his Lordship gave up his employment, with as good a grace as he received it. "Lord H—, Sir (returned the Premier) is a man of sentiment, and never took an office solely on account of the emoluments: he is now as warmly the friend of Government as ever, and will give us his utmost assistance where he thinks us right." "Ay, (rejoined the great Personage) this is a principle indeed, & we must not lose so worthy a man if there is any possibility of reaching us a similarity of sentiments on the politics of America."

Sept. 9. The unexpected revolution in Sweden is confidently asserted to be the deep laid scheme of the King of Prussia, to which he easily brought his nephew, the young King to accede. The event of this plan has answered the ambitious projects of his Prussian Majesty, who will now, in fact, from his great influence over the youthful monarch, reign in Sweden as powerfully as in his own country. The Swedes in the last war took part against Prussia (by the power of the States, in opposition to the desires of the late King;) but, by this important political stroke, the cunning Frederick has secured himself from any such circumstance in any future war.

A variety of letters by yesterday's French mail, confirm the report of a very great house having failed in Cadiz, to the amount of 8,000,000 of dollars and upward; that is to say, near two millions sterling.

Sept. 11. A Council was yesterday Morning held at Whitehall on American Affairs, but nothing conclusively determined upon with respect to the new Settlement, which is so much an Object of public Expectation, as well as so much a favourite Scheme with the Ministry.

The following Paragraph was received from an anonymous Correspondent:—The strict and intimate Alliance which subsisted formerly between the Lords Chatham and Camden exists now no longer. Whilst there was the least prospect of the latter's being reinstated in Power, the former was his fast Friend; but now there is not the least probability of Lord Camden's coming in, the Patriot of Hayes has forsaken him to the Storm, and joined his Interest with a Party which is most likely to obtain Success.

Whatever Changes may take place in Administration, the noble Lords Chatham and Rockingham, it is now imagined, will have no Appointment of any Kind.

Sept. 23. Advices are just received that the French Ambassador at Constantinople died there the 1st of August last. His Death was occasioned by a Blow he received with a Club from one of the Mob at the Riot at he was going to the Council about ten Days before.

Sept. 24. Yesterday morning his Majesty came to the Queen's Palace at Buckingham Gate by Eight o'Clock from Kew, when the Secretaries of State, &c. were ordered to attend him accordingly, and had Conference with him for about Half an Hour; it is supposed relating to the Contents of the Expresses from Madrid.

Tuesday Night an Express arrived at the Secretary of State's Office in Cleveland-row from our Ambassador at Madrid, which was sent to his Majesty at Kew.

Expresses were Yesterday sent to several of the Privy Council, who are at their Seats in the Country, to attend a Privy Council which is to be held at St. James's To-morrow, on some Affairs of Importance.

Tuesday Night a Messenger was dispatched to Lord North, at Dillington, in Somersetshire; in consequence of which his Lordship is expected in Town on Monday. The same Day the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor will be in Town to prorogue the Parliament.

Orders are issued for the officers belonging to the garrisons in Great-Britain and Ireland, to repair immediately to their respective stations.

Sept. 25. Interest is making by one Party for Aldermen Halifax & Shakespear, for the Mayoralty of London. The other Party for Aldermen Wilkes and Townsend.

Mr. Fordyce the great Bankrupt is returned to England, and under Examination of his Creditors.

It is confidently asserted at the West End of the Town, that the Court of Madrid will not send another Ambassador hither, which gives great Uneasiness to the Ministry, as they apprehend that there is certainly an Intention in that Court to take the first Opportunity of breaking with England.

Yesterday Morning an Express was sent off from the Admiralty-Office to Vice-Admiral Geary at Portsmouth, requiring his immediate Attendance in Town.

We are told that a certain spirited Memorial is preparing to be sent to Madrid, requiring the immediate Release of all the English Subjects imprisoned in any of the Spanish Territories.

The Parliament, which stands prorogued to the 29th Instant, will, we hear, be prorogued to Tuesday the 24th of November next, then to sit for the Dispatch of Business.

NEW-YORK, *Nov* 9 1772.

Tuesday last his Majesty's Ship Arethusa, Captain Hammond, arrived here from Virginia.

Wednesday the Transports with the second Battalion of Royal Americans, under the Command of Major Etherington, sailed from hence for Antigua.

The first Battalion of the Royal American Regiment under the Command of Col. Provost, sailed from Amboy for Jamaica, on Friday last.

BOSTON, November 16. 1772.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in England, to his Correspondent in this Place, Sept. 5. 1772.

——"I hope before this, that the People in your Province begin to see or rather acknowledge the great Tenderness and Kindness, with which Governor Hutchinson governs them, for it is very conspicuous to People abroad."——

We hear that Sir Francis Bernard, Bart. has lately had a large Estate left him and his Children, by a Relation that lately died in England, particularly a Seat in Aylesbury which a few Years ago was elegantly fitted up by John Wilkes, Esq;

By Letters from Barbadoes, we learn that it was expected that Sir Francis Bernard would be appointed to that Government.

We have Advice from England, that Lieutenant Duddingston, who commanded the Gaspee armed Schooner that was burnt in Rhode-Island, is promoted to the Rank of Captain, by His Majesty's express Command.

Extract of a Letter from Surinam, *Sept.* 28, 1772.

"The Dutch have taken 51 Bush Negroes, and killed a few more.—They have lately done much Mischief in breaking up the Plantations, &c."

Tuesday arrived here Capt. Benjamin Teal, from St. Vincents in 27 Days, by whom we have Advice, That the Troops that went from this Place under Col. Dalrymple, & also those from New-York, &c. were preparing for the Expedition against the Indians on that Island, who were daily burning some of the Plantations of the English, and frequently skirmishing with the Soldiers:—That several had been killed on both Sides; but that the Troops could not proceed by Reason of one Ship that had not arrived from New-York with Part of the Troops on board; some said that Governor Leybourne had not given Orders to proceed:—That a Body of Soldiers were marched to guard a narrow Passage to prevent the Indians from coming from the Mountains, where a large Body of them were encamped: That the Troops began to be sickly. Capt. Brabazon O'Hara of the 14th Regiment died there, and 7 or 8 Soldiers of that Regiment.

We hear from Taunton, that on Wednesday the 4th Inst. (it being their training Day) the following melancholy Accident happened there—Capt. Richard Cobb of that Place, having loaded a Gun very deeply, laid it on the Ground, and discharged it with a Fuse; the Gun split, and a Fragment of about eight Inches in length struck him just below the Knee and entirely seperated his Leg, leaving the Remainder of the Bones at the Joint most miserably shattered: On the Saturday following a Consultation of Surgeons being held, it was thought advisable to amputate above the Knee, he supported the Operation with the Fortitude of a Hero; a Character which he had justly merited by his intrepid Conduct in the Army: He survived the Operation but a few Hours, dying the next Morning at two o'Clock——His inconsolable Widow and Children, together with a numerous Acquaintance unite in paying a Tribute of Anguish to the Memory of so worthy a Man.

We also hear from the same Place that a Son of Col. Richard Godfrey was lately killed there by a sudden Blow on the Head from the Lever of a Cyder-Press, of which he thist'd his Hold in raising up the Beam.

On the 14th ult. the Rev. Mr. Jacob Burnap was Ordained Pastor of a new gathered Church in Merri-[illegible] New-Hampshire: The Rev. Mr. Morrill of [illegible] began the Solemnity with Prayer; Rev. Mr. [illegible]aven of Reading preached from Titus 3. 8.—Rev. Mr. Bridge of Chelmsford gave the Charge, Rev. Mr. Smith of Middleton prayed after the Charge, and the Rev. Mr. Wilkins of Amherst gave the Right Hand of Fellowship.

Wednesday last the Rev. Mr. *Jacob Bigelow* was ordained Pastor of the West Church in Sudbury.—The Rev. Mr. *Woodward* of Weston began the Solemnity with Prayer; the Rev. Mr. *Cushing* of Waltham preached a Sermon from Rom. i. 1. the Rev. Mr. *Bridge* of Framingham gave the Charge; the Rev. Mr. *Clarke* of Lexington made the concluding Prayer, and the Rev. Mr. *Bridge* of Sudbury gave the Right Hand of Fellowship.——The whole was conducted with Decency and Regularity.

Yesterday se'nnight, a Child about 5 Years old, Daughter to Mr. Isaac Abbot, jun. of Andover, being left in a Room with some other Children, while their Parents were gone to Meeting, by some means her Cloaths catch'd on Fire, and the other Children not knowing how to extinguish the Flames, it burnt her to Death before any further Assistance could be got.

Last Friday se'nnight four Oxen were killed by Lightning at Belcher-town.

Last Tuesday arrived here the Schooner Polly from Africa.—On the 11th ult. in Lat. 39. 30. Long. 37. 30. they spoke the Ship Hawly, Capt. Edward Payne, from Philadelphia for Bristol.—On the 13th, in Lat. 40. 00. Long. 40. W. with a Topsail Schooner from Philadelphia for Lisbon, who desired to be remembered to William Johnson, but the Wind blowing fresh could hear no more. On the 24th, in Lat. 42. 45. N. Long. 58. 00. W. with a Schooner from Boston, bound to Newfoundland five Days out.—On the 2d November 15 Leagues East from the Shoal of Georges with the Brigantine.—— Capt. Williams, from Boston to Surrinam, 2 Days out.

On Tuesday last his Excellency Governor Wentworth, accompanied by some of the Hon. Council, and a number of other Gentlemen from the Town of Portsmouth, went to Dover to review the second Regiment of Foot of the Province of New-Hampshire, late under the Command of Col. John Gage, which after going thro' the usual Manœuvres, the Commissions appointing the Hon. John Wentworth, Esq; Colonel, Otis Baker, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel, and John Sullivan, Esq; Major, were published; afterwards a Sermon well adapted to the Occasion was preached by the Rev. Mr. Belknap, and an elegant Entertainment provided by the Field Officers concluded the Exercises of the Day.

Colonel Folsom's Regiment, is, we hear, to be reviewed To-Morrow at Exeter.

Tuesday last sailed the Ship Haley, Capt. Scott, for London, in whom went Passengers, Mrs. Henry Laughton, jun. and Mr. Jeremiah Allen.

Yesterday sail'd the Ship London, Capt. Calef, in whom went Passengers Mr. Frederick William Geyer, Merchant, and Doctor Lawrence Sprague.

(269, 270)
vid pa, 225, 235, 238, 264, 265

vid, page 112 vid, pa, 177 See Index Vol, 1, 2, 3, & this, under Depresentatives for y^r messages, &c. &c.

† vid Stamp Act, page 53, Vol, 1 (2) vid page 177.

‖ vid Circular Letter pa, 31. vol, 2 (3) vid, pa, 15 Vol, 2 (4) vid pa, 149 Vol, 2 (5) vid, Letters in Index Vol, 2, under Letters.

v See in Index under Resolves in Vol. 2, 3, & this & page 112. † see petition pa. [illegible] vid pa, 116

q vid. Gov^r Hutchensons message declaring his independency pa. 97 [illegible] vid pa,

(6) Hillsborough 171 vid pa, 181. (8) vid p^a, 97. for [illegible] vid pa, 124.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated Sept. 26.

"—AS by the Royal Charter granted for the American Colonies, a Reservation is made to the Crown, of *one Fifth Part of all the Silver Ore* that shall, or may, at any Time be found in that Country; and as it seems that —— Robinson, Esq; and other enterprizing Gentlemen, are now about entering largely into the Mine Business of America: In order therefore the more effectually to secure to the Crown, his Majesty's said fifth Part of the Produce of such Mines as are already, or shall hereafter be discovered and worked in the said Colonies, it is said, a Patent is now making out, appointing Edmund Quincy, Esq; (with a Salary of £.600 per Ann.) to be his Majesty's Inspector-General of all the Mines that now are, or that shall hereafter be discovered on the Continent of America, with full Power and Authority to substitute one or more Deputy or Deputies, to act in the different Parts of that Country."

We hear that Mrs. Catharine Macauley, the celebrated female Historian, has generously presented the *Redwood Library*, in the Town of Newport, a Copy of her Works, being six Volumes in Quarto, which she has sent (as she is pleased to say) as a "Testimony of *her* Regard to the People of the FREE COLONY of Rhode Island."

We hear that a Vessel from Nantucket, Obed Gardner, Master, going from thence to Dartmouth last Friday se'nnight, was overset in a Squall of Wind, when the Captain, one Man and a Boy, being all the Hands on board, were drowned.

We hear from Chelmsford, that last Thursday se'nnight, *Stephen Scales*, Esq; several Years a Tutor at Harvard-College, but lately in the Study of the Law, was seized with a Numbness in one of his Hands which encreased so fast that he died within ten Minutes. He was a Gentleman of superior Genius, improved by a thoro' Acquaintance with the various Branches of Science; faithful in the Discharge of his Duty in the College, of strict Integrity, and exemplary Virtue, and of so great Proficiency in the Study of the Law that he was truly an Honor to the Profession into which he had entered.

MARRIED.] Capt. *Uriah Gardner*, to Mrs. *Sarah Wendell*, Widow of the late Capt. *John Hunt Wendell*, of this Town, deceased.

DIED.] Mrs. *Martha Youngman*, aged 49.—A Son of Col. *John Erving*, a promising Youth about 5 Years of Age.—Miss *Ruth Davis*, in the 13th Year of her Age, Daughter of Mr. *Edward Davis*, Merchant.—Mr. —— *Cotton*, a noted Cook.——In the West-Indies, The Hon. Mr. *Windsor*, a Lieutenant in his Majesty's Navy.——He was with Commodore Gambier when on this Station.

At Bristol, in England, Mr. *Thomas Caine*, late Master of the Brown of this Port.

In England, the Earl of Litchfield.—The Earl of Powis.—Lord Bothwick, a Scots Peer.—Right Hon. John Lord Carryfort, K. B.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON, Nov. 14, 1772.*

ENTERED IN.

Noyes from New-London; Butler from New-Providence; Lathrop & Cole from Newfoundland; Gray from Maryland; Rogers from Philadelphia; Sturgis from Louisbourg; Gregor from Annapolis-Royal; Lowell from Turks-Island & St. Eustatia; Howe from Hispaniola; Steel from Le Maire & Tobago; Bent from St. Vincents; Nicholson from Surinam; Littlefield from Barbados; Baxter from Glasgow; Delano, Hall, Lyde & Peace from London; Smith from Bristol; Scott from Hull and Newcastle.

OUTWARD-BOUND.

Brown, Coleman, Herbert, Purbeck, Smith, Williams & Kenney to West-Indies; Ridley & Nicholson to North-Carolina; Gray to Maryland; Noyes to New-London; Whitemarsh to Liverpool.

CLEARED-OUT.

Crow, Sweat, Atkins, Gross & Higgins for Maryland; Henderson for New-London; Davis for Philadelphia; Atkins and Warner for North-Carolina; Trail for Whitby; Calef & Folger for London; Dunn, Doubleday, Coleman, Manley, Gibson, Bartlet and Turner for West-Indies; Adams for St. Christophers; Lewis for Madeira; Hopkins for Dominica; Bull for St. Kitts.

DRYED HYDES

To be Sold on board the Schooner POLLY, lying at the North Side of the Long Wharf. Enquire of EDWARD PAYNE, opposite to the Custom-House in King-street.

Jamaica FISH, &c.

A Quantity of Jamaica FISH, pickled SALMON in Tierces, & a few smoak'd SALMON to be Sold:—Enquire of *Thomas Gray*, or of Capt. *Fairfax*, on board the Snow *Recovery* at *Gray's* Wharf.

N. B. The Hull of the Snow is also to be Sold.

For SALE,

800 Quintals of good large West India Bank FISH, on board the Brig *Salisbury*, *John Cole*, Master, lying between the Long Wharf & Hancock's Wharf. Any Person by applying to the Master on board, or at Mrs. *Dunmore's*, opposite Captain *Falling's*, in Cross-Street, may Purchase it on reasonable Terms. *November 16, 1772.*

TO BE SOLD, *upon very reasonable Terms*,

An excellent Farm, consisting of

near 100 Acres of choice Land, of easy Tillage, Mowing, Orcharding, &c. with good Buildings, &c. about 16 Miles from Boston.——For further Particulars enquire of the Printers.

At the Shop and Store of Herman & Andrew Brimmer

Next Door to the Sign of the LAMB, South End,

IS TO BE SOLD,

At least as Cheap as is to be bought in the Town of BOSTON——by Wholesale and Retail,

A great Variety of Goods,

Imported from the best Hands.

[*Particulars in our next.*]

TALLOW CANDLES

at 8*d.* L.M. or 5*s.* O.T. by the *Single Pound.*

ALSO,

Best Sperma-Ceti WHITE OIL, *Clarified* for LAMPS, by the Barrel, or in smaller Quantites.

SOLD by JOHN LANGDON, in *Fleet-street*, at the Head of JOHN HANCOCK, Esq.'s Wharf, near the *Old North Meeting-House.*

John Barrett & Sons,

Hereby Notify their Customers,

That they have received by Capt. *Pease* from *London*, An additional Supply of low prized, fine and superfine BROAD CLOTHS, of the most fashionable Colours, with suitable Linings & Trimmings, which renders their Assortment in those Articles compleat, and which with a Variety of WINTER GOODS, already advertised, will be Sold at an exceeding low Rate for Cash by Wholesale and Retail at their Store near the Mill Bridge.

John Dean Whitworth,

Acquaints his Friends and the Publick,

That he has Imported in the last Ships from *England*, and now opening, at his Shop formerly improved by Mess. *Baker* and *Bridgham*, and nearly opposite the Cornfields, in Union-Street, BOSTON,

A Large Assortment of English and India GOODS, which he is determined to sell at as low a Rate as can be bought in *Boston*, by Wholesale and Retail for Cash only.

[*Particulars in our next.*]

SLAVES

Any Persons who have healthy Slaves to dispose of, Male or Female, that have been some Years in the Country, of 20 Years of Age or under, may be informed of a Purchaser by applying to the Printers.

Mrs. Sheafe

Acquaints her Friends and the Public,

That she has to sell at the Shop the North Corner of Queen-street, lately improved by Mr. *John Green*,

By Wholesale and Retail,

Superfine, & common	Single, double and
Philadelphia Flour, Raisins Currants, Almonds, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, ground ditto, Bohea, Souchong & Hyson Tea, Spices, Race and ground Ginger, Pepper, Allspice, Capers, Anchovies, Basket Salt, Citron, Cayenne Pepper, very fine Mustard, *small Philadelphia Rush in Kegs*, Split Pease, Salt Petre, Tamarinds,	Refined Loaf Sugar, brown Sugar, Sugar Plums, & Almonds, Turkey Figs, Florence Oil, Starch, Crown and Hard Soap, Sago, Barley, Oatmeal, Hair Powder, Kippens Snuff, Velvet Rocks, 15 & 18 Inch TD Pipes, Flax, Indigo, Brimstone, Allum, Copperas, Redwood, Logwood, also an Assortment of Glass & China Ware.

The above Articles she will sell as reasonable as can be bought in Town, and will esteem their Custom as a peculiar Kindness.

John Cooper

Tailor in Marlborough Street,

Nearly opposite to Doctor *Silvester Gardiner's*,

Informs his Customers and Others,

That he will make Cloaths for the Cash as reasonable and as well as any Tailor from *London*.

Frederick William Geyer

Embarked for England, desires all Persons who are indebted to him either on Book, Note or Bond, to make speedy Payment to Mr. BENJAMIN CLARKE, Merchant, in Cornhill, Boston, who is fully impowered to receive and give Discharges for the same: And if any Persons have any Demands on said Geyer, they are desired to apply to Mr. Clarke and receive their Pay. Nov. 16. (6w

Low Freight from LONDON.

THIS is to Notify the Merchants and Traders, who import Goods into *Boston* from LONDON, that one of the *Mast-Ships* will probably take Goods on Board at *London* at a cheap Freight, perhaps Half of what is customary, and be at *Boston* about the latter End of April next, or sooner.—Apply to JOHN DURAND, Esq; in *London*.

Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, Nov. 4th, 1772.

EDWARD PARRY, Agent for Masts for the Royal Navy.

Daniel Waldo

Informs his Customers and Others,

That he has imported a compleat Assortment of *London*, *Bristol*, *Birmingham*, and *Sheffield*

Hard Ware Goods,

Which he purchased of the several Manufacturers *with the Cash*, on such advantageous Terms, as to enable him to sell them VERY CHEAP.

They are invited to call at his SHOP in King-Street, BOSTON, near the Town-House, where they will be *convinc'd* that they can purchase GOODS of him, by Wholesale or Retail, at the VERY LOWEST RATE;

His Assortment consists principally of the following Articles,

Nails, Tacks & Brads of all sizes,	Sheep Shears,
Brass Kettles and Skillets,	Brass Scales, Brass Cocks,
Warming Pans,	Coat and Breast Buttons,
Frying and Dripping Pans,	Horn and Ivory Combs,
Best English and German Steel,	Sewing and Darning Needles,
Powder, Shot and Lead,	Brass and Leather Ink Pots,
Best French Flints,	Best English Glue,
London and New-England Wool Cards, and Card Wire,	Shoe and Cloath Brushes,
London & Bristol Pewter Dishes, Plates, Basons, Quart & Pint Pots, Cans, Jill Measures, Tea Pots, Table and Tea Spoons, Porringers, Chamber Pots, and Bed Pans,	Chalk Line, Box Rules,
	Gimblets, Plate Bolts,
	Window Pullies and Lines,
	Chest, Cupboard & Trunk Locks,
	Iron Door Locks, Stock Locks, and Pad Locks,
	Tumb Latches, and
	Brass Knob Latches,
	Hinges of all sorts,
	Snuff and Tobacco Boxes,
All sorts of Carpenters, Joiners, and Turners Tools,	A great Variety of Shoe and Knee Buckles,
Cod and Mackrel Lines,	Common & Temple Spectacles,
Cod and Mackrel Hooks, and all other Sizes,	Japan'd Salvers,
Coffee-Mills, Chaffing-dishes,	Very elegant japan'd Tea Kettles with Lamps,
Shovels and Tongs, Box Irons,	Tea Chests,
Iron and Brass Candlesticks,	Stone Sleeve Buttons set in silver,
Flat Irons, Bellows,	All Sorts of Case Knives, Penknives, Cutteaux, Scissars, Razors, &c.
Brass, Steel and Iron Snuffers,	
Velvet Corks, Cork Screws,	Mens and Womens Thimbles,
All sizes of Sickles, Sythes,	Curling Irons,
A compleat Assortment of Brass Handles, Escutcheons, Locks, Hinges, &c. for Desks, Chest of Drawers, Book Cases, &c.	Brass Dividers & Iron Compasses,
	A Variety of Sleeve Buttons,
	Cloak-Pins, Nail Knippers,
Mens & Womens Stirrup Irons, Snaffle and Curb Bitts, white Sets, Tuft Nails, Saddle Heads, Staples on Plates, Saddlers Hammers, Brass Nails, Girth and Straining Web, Head and Throat Latch Buckles, Tin'd Tacks and Bullion,	Knitting Needles,
	Center, Dowling & Pin Bitts,
	Steel Pencil Cases,
	Iron Wire, Pack Thread,
	Horse Whips,
	Sword Belts,
Shoemakers Hammers, Knippers, Pinchers, Shoe Knives, Size Sticks, Awl Blades, Tacks, Awl Hafts & Punches,	Pound Beads & black Bugles,
	China Snuff Boxes,
	Small Bell-Metal Mortars,
Steel & Iron Plate Hand Saws, Best Steel Plate Tenent, Sash and Pannel Saws,	Brilliant and Cypher Button and Earing Stones,
	White and Ruby Foil,
Files and Rasps, Spoke Shaves, Iron Shovels,	Chapes and Tongues,
	6 by 8, 7 by 9 and 10 by 8 Window-Glass.

This Day is Published,

Price 1*s.* L. M.

And to be Sold by

James-Foster Condy

At his STORE in Union-Street.

Directly opposite the Cornfield, BOSTON,

A POEM, entitled,

The GRAVE.

By ROBERT BLAIR.

The House appointed for all Living.——JOB.——

To which is added,

An ELEGY, written in a Country Church-Yard.

By Mr. GRAY.

This Pamphlet will fully recommend itself to the best Judges, and Lovers of Poetry.——

Said STORE

Has by the several Vessels last from LONDON, received a general Supply of the most Modern

BOOKS

In Law, Physic, History, Divinity, & every Branch of Polite Literature.—Bibles—Testaments—Psalm-Books—Psalters—Primmers—Books for the Amusement and Instruction of Children, &c. &c. &c.

Stationary, &c.

Writing Paper of every sort. Press Paper. Account Books of every size & Quality, Gentlemens & Ladies Pocket Books very neat, Ass-Skin & Ivory Memorandum Books, Quills, Pens, Ink Powder, Leather Ink Pots, Paper ditto, Pewter Ink Chests, Brass Ink Pots, various sorts of Pen Knives, Writing Books, Copy Slips, Glass Ink Pots, Glass Sand ditto, Slates, Wafers, red and black Sealing Wax, Wooden Sand Boxes, Shining Sand, Pounce and Pounce Boxes, Black Lead Pencils, Trunks, Ink Jogs, Slate Paper, Parchment, Ivory Folders, Nose Spectacles, Temple ditto, ditto Green Glasses, double Temple Spectacles, Mathematical Instruments, ditto half Cases, Gunter Scales, Dividers and Steel Pens, Sliding Rules, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

Barometers, Air Thermometers, ditto for boiling of Water, Diagonal Machines for viewing of Prints, Reading-Glasses, Glasses for near sighted Persons, Concave and Convex Glasses, Watchmakers Glasses, a Convex Glass for drawing Landscapes, Acromatic Prospective Glasses, Prospective Glasses from four Inches to four Feet in length, Pocket Globes, small ditto mounted, Microscopes, Steel Pen Engines, Maps of New-England, ditto of New-York, ditto of the World, &c. &c. &c.

N.B. *Those Persons who please to purchase at said Store may depend upon buying as cheap as at any Store in* BOSTON *or* AMERICA *(without Exception) and used in such a manner as will leave no room for Complaint, but give entire Satisfaction.*

☞ All Persons indebted for this Paper, whose Accounts have been above 12 Months standing, are requested to make immediate Payment.

Void Charter pa, 1077, Vol. 2.

Void Act appointing Commissioners pa 743 Vol. 2

GOODS EXTREMELY CHEAP,

Sold by Wholesale only, by

Amorys, Taylor and *Rogers*,

At their STORE in King-street, just below the Town-House,

N. B. As they constantly keep by them a large Assortment of almost every Kind of Goods usually imported from *Great Britain*, and have them immediately from the Manufacturers—— Country Shopkeepers may be supplied at any Time with what Goods they want, and on as low Terms as at any Store in BOSTON —— Town Shopkeepers also, who usually import their Goods, may have them on such Terms as may answer them as well as importing.

Among others are the following Articles,

Irish Linnen, all Prices,
Broad Cloths,
Serges,
Flannels,
Swanskins,
Baizes,
Ratteens,
Kerseys & Plains,
Emboss'd Serges,
Half Thicks,
Blankets,
Coatings,
Bearskins,
Beaver Coatings,
Camblets,
Callamancoes,
Duffells,
Tammies,
Worsted Damasks,
Everlastings,
Drawboys,
Berlins,
Blondines,
Shalloons,
Dowlas,
Oznabrigs,
Ticklenburg,
Diapers,
Russia Linnen,
Cambricks,
Lawns,
Sheetings,
Table Cloths,
Linen Handkerchiefs,
Printed Linens,
Ravens Duck,
Yellow Hollands,
Russia Drab,
Checks of all sorts,
Dimities,
Fustians,
Jeans,
Cotton Velvet,
Cotton Velverets,
Red Tick,
Cotton Gowns,
Cotton Hollands,
Striped Linnens,
Thickfetts,
Plushes,
Capuchin Silks,
Taffaties,
Sattins,
Alamodes,
Velvets,
Cravats,
Silk Handkerchiefs all sorts,
Gauzes of all sorts,
Paris Net,
Catgut,
Grizets,
Mittinets,
Poplins,
Allopeens,
Brilliants,
Bengalls,
Coloured Crapes,
Mecklinburgs,
Incle Lutestring,
Ell-wide Persians,
Callicoes,
Muslins,
Ribbons of all sorts,
Ferretts,
Gallooms,
Cords,
Braids,
Sewings Silks,
Tapes,
Garterings,
Qualities of all sorts,
Fans of all sorts,
White & black Lace,
Stay Strapping,
Necklaces,
Knee Garters,
Snail & Gimp Trimming
Stay Laces,
Fringes,
Pins of all sorts,
Wax Threads,
Shirt Buttons,
Mens Butt Soles,
Buckrams,
Silk and Hair, and Silk Twist Buttons
Silk & Hair,
Silk Twist,
Mohair,
Black Crape,
Hat Crape,
Canvas for working,
Worsted for Quilting,
Crewells,
Metal Buttons of all sorts
Combs of all sorts,
Ink Powder,
Chip Bonnetts,
Striped Tapes,
Kilmarnock Caps,
White Threads,
Plaids.

ALSO,

NAILS,
Glass,
Gunpowder,
Shott,
Spices,
Snuff,
Wool-Cards,
Beveret Hats,
Bohea Tea,
Writing Paper,
Bibles & Account Books.

ALSO,

A Variety of Cutlary and other Hard-Ware Goods.

John Taylor

Informs his Customers and others, That he has removed to the next Shop but one, Southward of that he lately improved, and opposite to the *Heart* and *Crown* in Cornhill: Where he has to sell,

An Assortment of English Goods, suitable for the Season.

Choice Firkin BUTTER,

COTTON per the Bag, Barr IRON, Bohea and Hyson TEA, New-England RUM, CHOCOLATE per the Box, And a Variety of other Articles, At STORE No. 1. Butler's Row.

Enquire of SAMUEL A. OTIS.

TO BE LET,

A handsome, well-finished, convenient Dwelling-House in Winter-Street.—— For further Particulars enquire of the Printers.

William Bant

Has received by Capt. Coffeen, just arrived from LONDON, *a further Supply of Goods, which makes a compleat Assortment for the Winter; which he will sell, by Wholesale and Retail at the lowest Rates for Cash, at his Store fronting Dock-Square.*

N. B. A good Assortment of Superfine Cloths.

☞ All Persons who will favor him with their Custom may depend upon being well used.

Choice PIG IRON

To be Sold Cheap for Cash,

By HENRY LLOYD,

at Warehouse No. 5. on the Long Wharf.

Choice French INDIGO

By the Hundred, Dozen or single Pound,

To be Sold by

HENRY PRENTISS,

At his STORE the Head of Green's Wharf.

ALSO,

CHOICE Lisbon and Port WINES, by the Quarter Cask, Lisbon OIL by the Cask or Jar, a few Quintals of excellent Dumb Fish, Loaf and brown Sugars, Bohea Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice and Ginger, by the Hundred, Dozen or single Pound, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Mace, Logwood, Redwood, Allum, Copperas, &c. &c. as Cheap for Cash as can be bought at any Store in Town.

N. B. New Flour by the Barrel; also superfine Ditto in Half Barrels.

COCOA

To be sold at WILLIAM TAYLOR's Store, Kingstreet.

ALSO,

Excellent SUGARS per Quantity,
RAISINS per Cask,
Choice French Indigo,
Bohea, Green and Hyson Tea,
Butter per Firkin,
Chocolate (warranted) pure,
Choice Narragansett Cheese,
Coffee, Cotton, Pepper,
Allum, Copperas,
Pimento, Ginger,
Brimstone, Logwood, and
Nutmegs, Cinnamon,
Brasiletto per Quantity,
Mace, and Cloves,
Jamaica & Windward Island Rum.

AND

A full Assortment of Ship-Chandlery.

Robert Jenkins

Begs Leave to acquaint his good Customers & others, in Town and Country, That he has IMPORTED in Capt. Coffeen, who is just arrived from LONDON,

A fresh Assortment of *English* & *India* GOODS, suitable for the Season, And is now Opening at his Shop, the Head of Dock-Square, BOSTON, just above the Market.

Which he is determined to Sell, by Wholesale and Retail, at the very lowest Rates.

TO BE SOLD,

A large commodious Brick Dwelling-House in Cornhill, opposite the Town-House.—— Enquire of the Printers.

TO BE SOLD or LET,

Two Tenements in good Repair, each with two Parlours and a Kitchen, with good Water, a Yard, Garden, and other Conveniences, near the West Meeting House in Boston.—— Likewise, a large House with a good Wharf and two Stores thereon, at the North End.—— Enquire at the Printers.

Three Months longer being allowed the Creditors to the Estate of *Samuel Sewall*, late of *Boston*, Esq; deceased, to bring in their Claims and prove their Debts: The Commissioners give Notice that they shall attend that Service at the British Coffee House on the third Wednesday of this and the two following Months, from 4 to 9 o'Clock P. M.

Boston, November 9th, 1772.

Speedily will be Published,

If a sufficient Number of Subscribers appear,

The Dissenting Gentleman's Answer to the Rev. Mr. *White's* Three Letters, in which a Seperation from the Establishment is fully justified; the Charge of Schism is refuted and retorted: and the Church of England and the Church of Jesus Christ, are impartially compared, and found to be Constitutions of a quite different Nature.——

The Price to Subscribers will be *Twenty Pence* Lawful Money, sewed in Blue. Those that Subscribe for *Six* will be allowed *One gratis*.

Subscriptions are received by *John Boyles*, the Publisher, in Marlborough Street; *Edes & Gill* in Queen-street; and *H. Knox*, Bookseller in Cornhill.

Genuine *Turlington's* Balsam, to be sold Cheap at the *Heart & Crown* in Cornhill.

Evening School.

The Subscriber begins this Evening at 6 o'Clock, to teach Writing and Arithmetick, in his School in Hanover-Street, a little to the Northward of Concert-Hall.

October 12, 1772. *John Griffith.*

Imported from ENGLAND,

And to be Sold by

Jonathan Mason

At his Shop next to the Sign of the *Buck & Glove*, and a little to the Southward of the Town-House,

A general Assortment of Nails, Tacks and Brads, best London and Bristol Pewter Dishes, Plates and Basons, Brass Kettles, Skillets and Warming Pans, Brass Nails for Chaises, Frying Pans, English and German Steel, Powder and Shot, Bar Lead, neat Guns with and without Bayonets, English and French Flints, Wool and Cotton Cards, Case Knives and Forks, Pen Knives, Razors, Scissors, Shears, Brass Furniture for Desks, Saddlers Ware, Shoe Makers, Joiners & Carpenters Tools, Locks and Hinges, Shoe & Knee Buckles, Coat & Breast Buttons, Flatt & Box Irons, Tongs & Shovels, Chaffindishes, Candlesticks, Common and Temple Spectacles, Horn & Ivory Combs, Sewing & Darning Needles, Bellows, Brass Cocks, Brass & Leather Ink Pots, 10 by 8, 7 by 9 & 6 by 8 Window Glass, Bohea Tea by the Chest, Black India Taffeties, Men's Worsted Hose, Sewing Silk, Silk Lungee Romals, Writing Paper, &c. &c. &c.

Frazier & Geyer

Beg Leave to acquaint their Customers and Others, That they have just received from LONDON,

A general Assortment of Fall and Winter GOODS, which they will sell, Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Advance for Cash, at their Shop the Corner of Wing's Lane, near the Market, Boston.

This Day is Published and Sold by

Cox & Berry,

At their Store in King-Street,

A New Edition, greatly enlarged, beautifully printed in a Pocket Volume, Price 3*s.* L. M. neatly bound in Red,

ENTICK's New Spelling Dictionary, Teaching to WRITE and PRONOUNCE the *English* Tongue with Ease and Propriety: In which each Word is accented according to its just and natural Pronunciation; the Parts of Speech properly distinguished, and the various Significations arranged in one Line; with a List of Proper Names of Men and Women. The Whole compiled and [illegible] Manner entirely new, to make it a Complete POCKET COMPANION for [illegible] Milton, Pope, Addison, Shakespeare, Tillotson and Locke, or other *English* Authors of Repute in *Prose or Verse*: And in particular to all young People, Artificers, Tradesmen and Foreigners, desirous to understand what they speak, read & write.

To which is prefixed, A GRAMMATICAL INTRODUCTION to the *English* Tongue.

Copy of a Letter from the Rev. Dr. John Witherspoon to the Publisher, who is well known for his several and graded Attempts to facilitate, and thereby diffuse classical Learning.

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